



The Cache

The Official Newsletter of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest Heritage Program

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

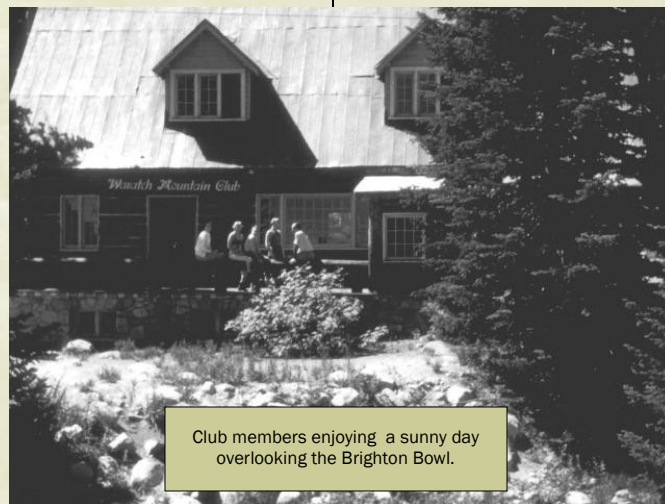
- The Heritage Program is gearing up for The "Boxes from the Bowels II" Passport in Time project. March 12-16th.
- George Garcia, Spanish Fork District Ranger, re-discovered a monument erected in commemoration of the Battle of Diamond Fork. The fight took place during Utah's Black Hawk War.
- The U-W-CNF Supervisor's Office is moving from Downtown SLC to South Jordan sometime this year!

Wasatch Mountain Club Lodge celebrates 82 years on the National Forest.

The Wasatch Mountain Club Lodge is an excellent example of rustic western log architecture. It stands at the head of Big Cottonwood Canyon, 25 miles southeast of Salt Lake City. Situated near the trailhead to Lake Mary, it has overlooked Brighton Bowl for 82 years. The original structure was begun in 1929 and completed in 1930. It is one of the few surviving structures from the period of 1900-1940, when the canyons of the Wasatch Range were first developed for recreation. It is distinctive in that it has served as the mountain headquarters for one of the earliest private groups in the region dedicated to the appreciation and conservation of nature.

At the start of the last century few people went into the mountains for recreational purposes. A few hiked by themselves and met by chance. Eventually a nucleus of such men and women formed to hike together for companionship.

Realizing the potential for growth of public interest in the outdoors, the group officially incorporated as a non-profit organization on May 13, 1920 under the name of The Wasatch Mountain Club, Inc. There were thirteen charter members. (cont. on next pg.)



Club members enjoying a sunny day overlooking the Brighton Bowl.

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What am I?

Archaeologists were excited about this find! It is an artifact not often found even though it is something that was commonly used on forests for the harvesting of timber. It was found last summer on the surface of a early 20th Century Logging Camp on the North Slope of the Uinta Mountains. Do you know what it is? Answer on Page 6.



82 years of the Wasatch Mountain Club Lodge



In 1929-1930, The lodge was built for under \$5,000 for materials and labor. In 1980 it was estimated that a similar structure would cost \$150,000.

Twin Lakes, as well as Clayton Peak and other trails in the area.

Access to the lodge has not been restricted to Club members. Its use is available to the public and has provided facilities for church groups, scout groups, family reunions, community organizations, university groups, etc. It has even served as a surrogate wedding chapel and the setting for amateur chamber music festivals. The lodge operates on a non-profit basis with charges levied only to cover operating and maintenance expenses.

The lodge is unique, also, in that it is the survivor of companion rustic edifices which were constructed in the early days of Brighton. The original H.I.A. Lodge, the Davis Lodge, and the Alpine Rose Lodge all succumbed to fires. The Brighton Hotel was boarded shut, suffered vandalism and eventually was demolished.

(Description by Clare Davis, National Register Nomination, 1980)

Growth came rapidly and before long there were several hundred members.

Toward the end of the 1920's it became evident that the Club needed a cabin or lodge to serve as its mountain headquarters. With the cooperation of the U.S. Forest Service, the present site was selected for the lease of land on which to build. Its location near Salt Lake City would allow convenient access to members and yet provide enjoyment of the natural beauty

and ruggedness of the Wasatch Mountains.

The solid lodge which stands today is the result of the enthusiasm and work of those early members who approached the project in the summer of 1929 when the foundation was undertaken. The following summer, trees in the area were felled and hauled to the building site by teams of horses. Under the supervision of several skilled craftsmen the logs were peeled, cut to length, trimmed and

hoisted into place for the walls and interior structure. The rough stone work was accomplished for the construction of the imposing fireplace and its two story chimney. By the fall of 1930, with the exception of finishing touches, the main part of the structure was completed and ready for use.

Through the years the lodge has served as the focal point for summer and winter hikes and snow tours to Catharine Pass; Mary, Martha, Catharine, and

To find out more about the Wasatch Mountain Club go to :<http://www.wasatchmountainclub.org>
And:
<http://wasatchmountainclubfoundation.org>

In June 1970, the Governor of Utah declared "Wasatch Mountain Club Week" to honor the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Club.

The Black Hawk War, and the Battle at Diamond Fork

"From 1863 to 1867, the warrior chief Black Hawk, also known as Antonga, led a combined force of Utes, Navajos, and Paiutes in a series of intense stock raids on the Mormon settlements in Utah Territory. The antagonism of the government leaders in Washington toward Utah's polygamy, theocracy and isolationism made Mormon leader Brigham Young wary of seeking any federal help—a reaction Black Hawk astutely anticipated. In fact, fearing the war would provide a pretext for sending more troops to Utah, the Mormons withheld information from the government. As directed by Young, Utah's Latter-Day Saint citizens mobilized the church militia, the Nauvoo Legion, to repel Indian attacks. Bloodshed on both sides plunged Mormons and Indians into a war of vengeance; years of killing and raiding that continued until federal troops intervened in 1872" (Peterson 1998).

The Battle at Diamond Fork took place in June of 1866

after Black Hawk and his men made their way down Maple Canyon in Utah County to steal livestock from local ranchers. News of this got to local members of the militia company under the command of Colonel Creer. He and his men traveled to Diamond Fork where they found Black Hawk and proceeded to engage him and his men in a battle, that could best be described as a running skirmish.

The militia successfully fought off Black Hawk and they were able to recover some of the horses and cattle that were stolen. They lost two of their men, whom they buried with military honors. Reports coming from Duchesne indicated that they had killed or wounded several of Black Hawk's men, and had possibly wounded Black Hawk himself.

This battle is known to be the last of the hostilities conducted in the area, and in the fall of 1867 Black Hawk made peace with the Mormons.

Chief Black Hawk grew up in Utah Valley near what is now known as

Spring Lake Villa. In 1870 his health was failing and he longed to return to his home to finish out his last days. He had never conducted any raids in the vicinity of Spring Lake and the residents welcomed him home. He passed on September 26, 1870 and his family buried him within the mountains adjacent to Spring Lake, in an area they hope would not be disturbed.

Unfortunately in 1911, miners working in the area removed his remains and burial possessions. His remains were later donated to the Latter-Day Saints Church Museum where they were put on display until the 1960's. Later they were transferred to the Museum of Peoples and Cultures at Brigham Young University.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1991 began the process of having Chief Black Hawk's remains and grave goods given back to his descendants for reburial. Since his original burial location was located on the Uinta National Forest, the Forest Service and Brigham Young University worked

together to achieve this goal.

The Spring Lake community made the suggestion of

In the fall of 2011, Spanish Fork District Ranger, George Garcia found a monument erected to commemorate the battle. Stay tuned for more on the Black Hawk War and the Battle of Diamond Fork in future issues!

having Black Hawk reburied in their town, on the land that he called home. His family agreed and in May of 1996 Chief Black Hawk was interred to his final resting place at Spring Lake Park.



For a comprehensive account of the Black Hawk War we recommend *UTAH'S BLACK HAWK WAR* by John Alton Peterson, published by the University of Utah Press 1998, for more information on this publication see page 5.

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Mormon Militia Soldiers that took part in Black Hawk War. Photo taken in July of 1866, just after the Battle at Diamond Fork.

Interesting Heritage Fact:
Chief Black Hawk's original burial place was located on the U-W-CNF.

Who We Are

Lacy Bessette *Heritage Program Volunteer*

Lacy was raised in California and moved to Missoula, Montana in 1999, there she earned her Bachelor's Degree in Anthropology from the University of Montana. While attending school Lacy met her husband Brad and in 2007 they moved to Salt Lake City, Utah. Currently Lacy is getting ready to go back to school at the University of Utah to explore her interest in earning a Master's Degree in Anthropology.

In the winter of 2011, Lacy volunteered for our Passport in Time "Boxes from the Bowels" project where she gained experience with processing archaeological collection for curation. In June of 2011, Lacy attended the University of Montana's archaeological field school at the Rosebud Battlefield under the direction of our own Dr. Christopher Merritt. Lacy was then invited to volunteer on the Forest during August of 2011 where she worked

alongside Forest archaeologists conducting survey work on the North Slope of the Uinta Mountains. Through these endeavors she got to know U-W-CNF archaeologists who admired her attention to detail, strong work ethic, and enthusiasm. Currently Lacy is volunteering for the Forest, helping us digitize heritage records and getting us organized for our move to a new Supervisors Office.



The Heritage Program would like to thank Lacy for her hard work and dedication. Her volunteer efforts which total near 300 hours has greatly benefited our program in accomplishing a variety of tasks related to lab, office, and field work. We hope to continue to work with her in years to come as she pursues her academic and career goals.



Jim Ayres is a well respected Historic Archaeologist and Professor of Anthropology at Arizona University. For decades Jim has conducted research on the logging camps of the North Slope of the Uinta Mountains. These logging camps were originally established for the production of railroad ties for construction of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Jim grew up in Evanston, Wyoming and the historic structures left by the loggers in the mountains near his home fueled his desire to become an archaeologist.

Jim and his lovely wife Marianne spend each summer in Evanston allowing Jim the opportunity to pursue his continued research. Jim's life has been dedicated to

Later timber was used for replacement railroad ties and other timber products.

Jim Ayres *Historic Archaeologist*

recording, researching, and protecting the historic logging landscape of the North Slope.

Jim is a valuable contributor to the Forest Heritage Program as each year he is reporting new sites he recorded and the condition of sites he revisits. Many of the logging sites have been monitored by Jim since the 1970's, providing a record about the changing conditions and impacts facing these logging sites. Another fruit of Jim's labors was getting the Howe Flume Historic District

listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The FS Heritage Program would like to take this opportunity to thank Jim for his decades of dedication to the research on, and protection of heritage resources on our Forest. Forest archaeologists are looking forward to spending time with Jim and Marianne in the summers to come in a combined effort to protect the U-W-CNF historic logging landscape.

UINTA-WASATCH-CACHE



HERITAGE

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Recommended Reading

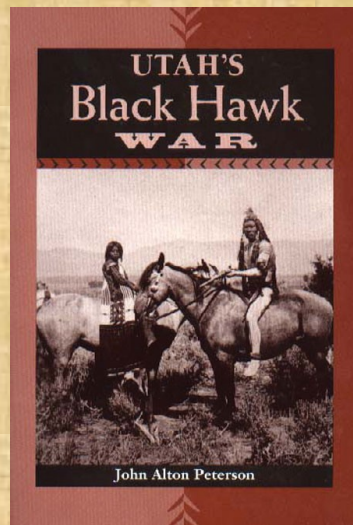
John Alton Peterson's detailed account of the Black Hawk War.

Peterson excels at telling the story of the war from three sides; Native American,

Mormon Pioneer, and the U.S. Government.

Published by the University of Utah Press, <http://www.uofupress.com/>.

Find it at your local library!



What's Coming Up

The Heritage Program is looking forward to another year of history, archaeology, and public outreach. The announcement for our 2012 Boxes from the Bowels II, Passport in Time project is now closed. We look forward to selecting our cadre of volunteers over the next couple of weeks.

On January 24th at 12:00 pm we will be kicking off our 2012 brown bag movie series by showing a film from the PBS American Experience program: **The Civilian Conservation Corps**. This one hour long film will be shown at the Federal Building in Salt Lake City. Located at 125 S. State Street in room # 8438.

At the February 16th meeting of the Provo USAS chapter, Tom Flanigan will be discussing the ongoing research related to the Decisions in the Desert obsidian sourcing project, and expounding on the virtues of our Heritage Stewardship Program.

The U-W-CNF and Weber State University are applying for a grant to fund the creation of research herbariums of Native American culturally significant plant species from northern Utah. If WSU wins the grant, stay tuned for volunteer opportunities to work on our ethnobotany project!

Remember to check out www.passportintime.com for volunteer opportunities nationwide!!



Answer to "What Am I" on page 1

This is a tool for maintaining a crosscut saw. It is badly deteriorated now but it was either a jointer, raker, or a combination of both tools. The jointer gage measures the saw's teeth which cuts the wood, to do this it holds a file that is run over the teeth to ensure they all lie on the circle of the saw. The saw's raker teeth removes the wood shavings, the raker tool allows the depth of the rakers below the cutting teeth to be determined.